

Funders Network on
Population, Reproductive Health & Rights

annual funding analysis no. 8

highlights from the
grants database,
1999–2006

December 2007

contents

introduction -----	1
highlights of the data -----	2
in-depth view -----	4
methodology -----	53

The Funders Network is an association of grantmakers that address issues of population, reproductive health and reproductive rights, both domestically and internationally. Its members approach their work with a wide variety of concerns, priorities and strategies, but they share a common goal: to ensure that all people have access to the information and services they need to manage their own fertility and protect and promote their sexual and reproductive health. To that end, the Funders Network seeks to improve communication, foster collaboration, increase resources and enhance the overall effectiveness of grantmakers in this field.

introduction

Since 1999, the Funders Network has gathered information annually on every grant made by our members in the areas of population and reproductive health and rights, and has issued a report analyzing the numbers. In this, our eighth report, we have exceedingly good news: the grant dollars awarded in our field in 2006 totaled more than \$1 billion — *more than double* the total of the previous year, eclipsing even the heady years at the beginning of the decade.

This report dissects the \$1.1 billion granted in 2006, while making comparisons with previous years and identifying trends over time. As we do each year, we show where the dollars went and which issues, strategies and populations were supported. The report is based on data that are available online to Funders Network members, where inquiring minds can generate data compilations for their own analyses of the raw data. To learn how we classify grants in the database, please see the methodology section at the end of the report.

As always, we welcome your comments and suggestions on how to improve future editions of the funding analysis.

Denise Shannon
Executive Director

highlights of the data

1. Funding for population, reproductive health and reproductive rights jumped in 2006 to the highest level in all years for which we have data.
2. A few large foundations provide the vast majority of funding in this field.
3. General support received a larger share of funding in 2006, as unrestricted grant dollars more than tripled.
4. Reproductive health remains the primary issue for funders in this field.
5. Reproductive rights is the number two concern, although its share of funding continued to decline in 2006.
6. HIV/AIDS again commands more than one-third of all funding in the field.
7. Reproductive health and rights have been the focus of U.S. grants; HIV/AIDS has been the top concern internationally.
8. Pregnancy prevention was the top U.S. issue in 2006.
9. Abortion issues received a smaller share of U.S. funding in 2006.
10. Larger funders are concerned with population issues and reproductive rights; smaller funders emphasize reproductive rights.
11. Smaller funders took the lead on some aspects of reproductive health and rights.
12. Foundations supported a wide variety of strategies, but research received the largest share of funding, followed by service delivery, advocacy and communications.

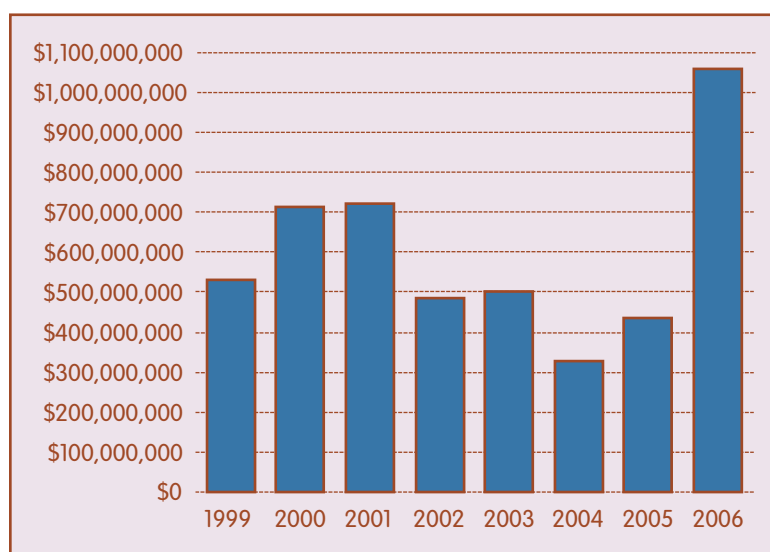
-
13. Almost one-half of grant dollars supported programs intended to affect people outside the United States.
 14. Larger funders devote a much greater share of their resources to international work than do smaller funders.
 15. Shares of funding for work in the United States have been fairly consistent for larger funders, but have declined slightly for smaller funders.
 16. About one-fifth of U.S. funding went to state-level work in 2006—particularly in California.
 17. Most grants were aimed at the general public, rather than at a demographic subgroup.
 18. Adolescents received a larger share of funding, as grant dollars for them reversed the downward trend begun in 2003.
 19. As in previous years, grants were made to a vast array of recipients. However, a few grantees make the top 10 list of U.S. recipients year after year.
 20. More U.S. grants were made in 2006, and the average grant size increased.
 21. Both the number and average size of grants for international work increased in 2006.

in-depth view

Following is a detailed discussion of the highlights.

1. Funding for population, reproductive health and reproductive rights jumped in 2006 to the highest level in all years for which we have data.

Funding for population, reproductive health and reproductive rights more than doubled over the 2005 figure, increasing from \$435.1 million to almost \$1.1 billion in 2006.*



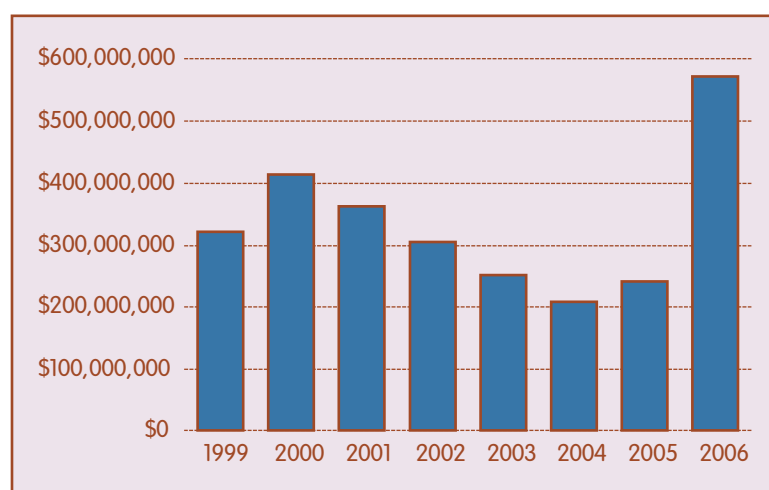
total funding for population, reproductive health and reproductive rights, 1999–2006

The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation continues to provide the lion's share of foundation funding in this field, primarily for HIV/AIDS. It represented 45 percent of our total in 2006—about the same portion as in 2005. Grant dollars from the Gates

*This total includes approximately \$3.5 million in funding that has been counted twice in the tabulations. In 2006, a handful of our member foundations received funding from other members and then regranted those dollars to other, smaller organizations. These dollars have been entered into the database twice, once as grants from the initial funder, and a second time as grants from the regrantor. They represent less than 1 percent of total funding, are distributed across the various funding categories and have a minimal effect on funding patterns presented in this report.

Foundation in 2006 reached \$480.8 million, more than in any year since we started collecting data. Increased funding by the Gates Foundation accounts for 46 percent of the total funding increase between 2005 and 2006. Excluding the Gates Foundation, overall funding for population, reproductive health and reproductive rights climbed from \$242.5 million in 2005 to a record high of \$578.5 million in 2006.

**total funding for population,
reproductive health and
reproductive rights, excluding
gates, 1999–2006**

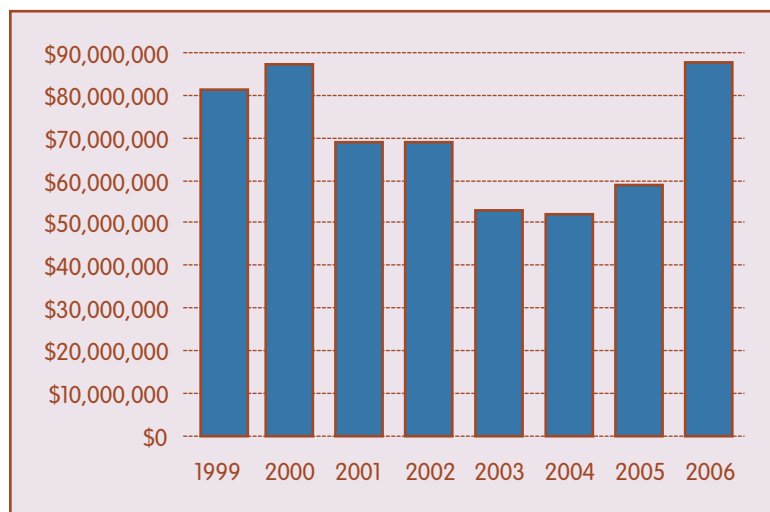


Larger funders (other than Gates) accounted for most of the remaining 2006 funding growth.* As a group, their funding increased by \$306.7 million, or 49 percent of the total funding increase

*In these annual funding analyses, we define “smaller funders” as those spending less than \$10 million in this field in a given year; “larger funders” are those that spend \$10 million and more. Here, we are looking at eight years’ worth of data, so the task of defining “smaller” and “larger” funders is complicated by the fact that the list of funders spending more than \$10 million changes from year to year. So, whenever we present time-series data in this report, we refer to “larger funders” as those that gave \$10 million or more in this field for at least four of the eight years in question; all other foundations are considered “smaller funders.”

between 2005 and 2006. One foundation, the Susan Thompson Buffett Foundation, was largely responsible for this growth, giving \$271.2 million more in 2006 than in 2005. Buffett Foundation grants totaled \$300.5 million in 2006.

Smaller funders accounted for only 5 percent of the overall 2006 funding growth; however, their grant dollars surpassed all previous years for which data are available. Grants from these funders reached \$88.2 million, exceeding the 2005 figure of \$58.9 million by one-half.



**total funding for population,
reproductive health and
reproductive rights, smaller
funders, 1999–2006**

2. A few large foundations provide the vast majority of funding in this field.

In 2006, the Gates Foundation provided 45 percent of the dollars in this field—about the same portion as in 2005.

Eight additional foundations gave more than \$10 million each in 2006. Together they awarded 48 percent of the dollars in the field.

Of the 12 largest grants in 2006 (ranging from \$23 million to \$100 million), Gates accounted for nine; six of these Gates grants were for work on an HIV vaccine. Gates funded 16 of the 21 grants greater than \$5 million and less than \$23 million; 15 of these 16 involved some facet of HIV/AIDS work.

ranking of foundations by total funding, 2006

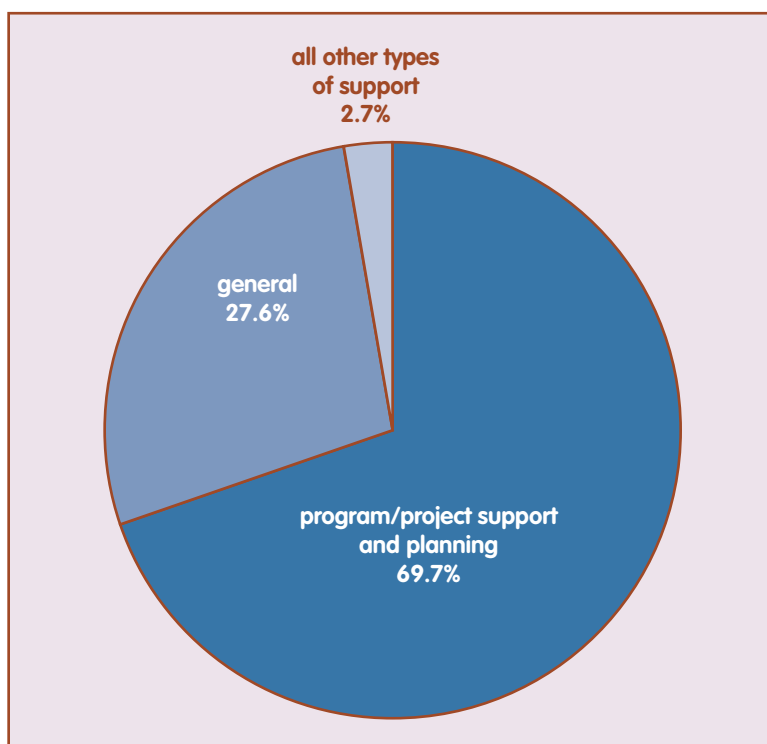
rank	foundation	funding
1	bill & melinda gates foundation	\$480,817,104
2	susan thompson buffett foundation	\$300,494,994
3	the william and flora hewlett foundation	\$68,428,000
4	ford foundation	\$59,538,214
5	the david and lucile packard foundation	\$33,710,000
6	john d. and catherine t. macarthur foundation	\$12,871,000
7	the rockefeller foundation	\$11,881,740
8	open society institute	\$11,230,683
9	tides foundation	\$5,913,113
10	richard & rhoda goldman fund	\$5,725,000
11	global fund for women	\$5,623,300
12	erik e. and edith h. bergstrom foundation	\$4,265,192
13	american jewish world service	\$4,042,178
14	the moriah fund	\$3,896,500
15	united nations foundation	\$3,391,889
16	the educational foundation of america	\$2,595,000
17	compton foundation, inc.	\$2,517,371
18	robert sterling clark foundation	\$2,351,635
19	public welfare foundation	\$2,285,000
20	huber foundation	\$2,242,145
21	annie e. casey foundation	\$1,895,000
22	the john merck fund	\$1,830,000
23	the overbrook foundation	\$1,685,000
24	mary wohlford foundation	\$1,595,097
25	ms. foundation for women	\$1,137,000
26	the summit foundation	\$1,128,390
27	the irving harris foundation	\$1,062,750
28	general service foundation	\$967,500
29	wallace global fund	\$960,000
30	grove foundation	\$925,000
31	jessie smith noyes foundation	\$909,530
32	the westwind foundation	\$605,000
33	the george gund foundation	\$590,000
34	dyson foundation	\$585,000
35	turner foundation, inc.	\$580,000
36	perseus foundation	\$513,097
37	the scherman foundation	\$487,500
38	the global fund for children	\$475,000
39	the oak hill fund	\$413,000
40	john m. lloyd foundation	\$410,000
41	jacob and hilda blaustein foundation	\$400,000
42	brush foundation	\$390,644
43	the women's foundation of california	\$363,000
44	chicago foundation for women	\$351,617
45	the wallace alexander gerbode foundation	\$348,800
46	empower	\$311,000
47	the brico fund	\$261,000
48	third wave foundation	\$252,000
49	weeden foundation	\$245,000
50	new prospect foundation	\$210,500
51	nmi	\$185,439
52	new york women's foundation	\$180,000
53	stewart r. mott charitable trust	\$170,000
54	the prospect hill foundation inc.	\$160,000
55	the dickler family foundation	\$155,000
56	chambers family fund	\$61,000
57	quixote foundation	\$33,750
58	california endowment	\$20,000
59	cloverleaf foundation	\$20,000
	anonymous funders*	\$12,607,000
total		\$1,059,299,672

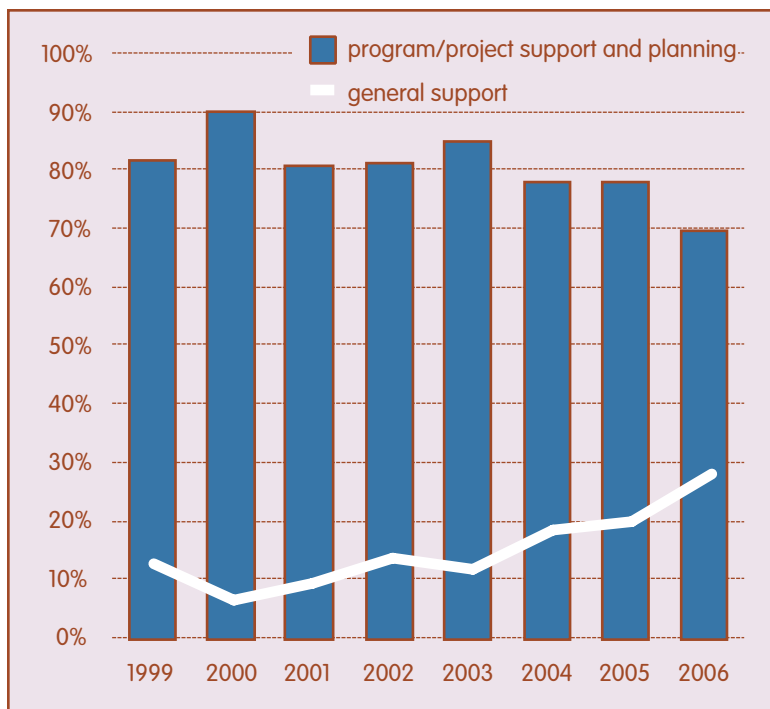
*anonymous funders may or may not have given anonymously, but are considered anonymous for the purposes of the database and this study.

3. General support received a larger share of funding in 2006, as unrestricted grant dollars more than tripled.

Unrestricted, or general support, dollars represented about 28 percent of total funding in 2006. This is a considerably larger share than the 20 percent awarded for general support in 2005. However, much of this growth can be attributed to the Buffett Foundation, which awarded 62 percent of its funds for general support. The dollar amount of general support more than tripled the 2005 figure of \$85.3 million, reaching a high of \$292.4 million in 2006.

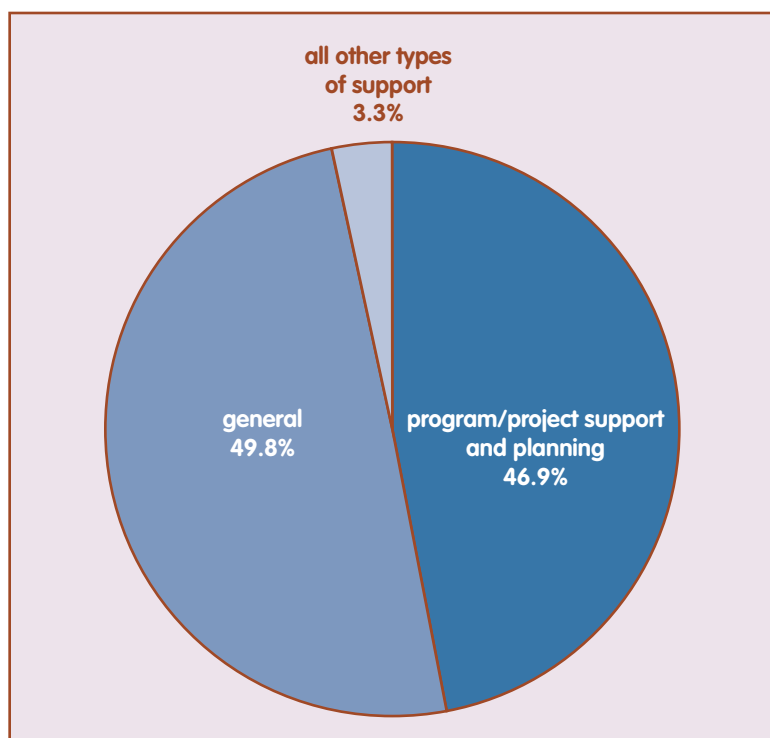
funding by type of support, 2006





funding for selected types of support, 1999–2006

When the Gates Foundation, whose mega-grants can skew the data, is removed from the picture, general support grants in 2006 reached 50 percent of the total, up from 35 percent in

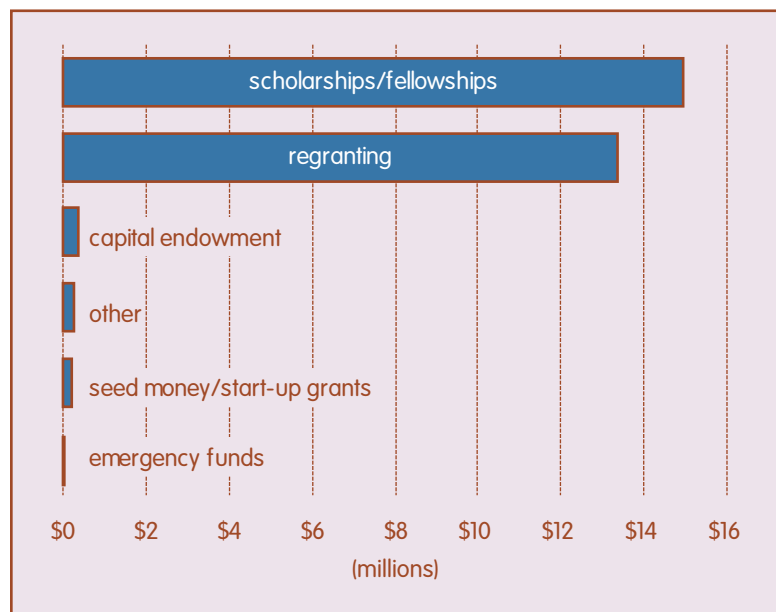


funding by type of support, excluding gates, 2006

2005. This is the largest share of funding captured for general support since we began collecting data, and is considerably higher than the sans-Gates 1999–2004 figure of 20 percent. Grant dollars for general support also reached a record high—\$288 million.

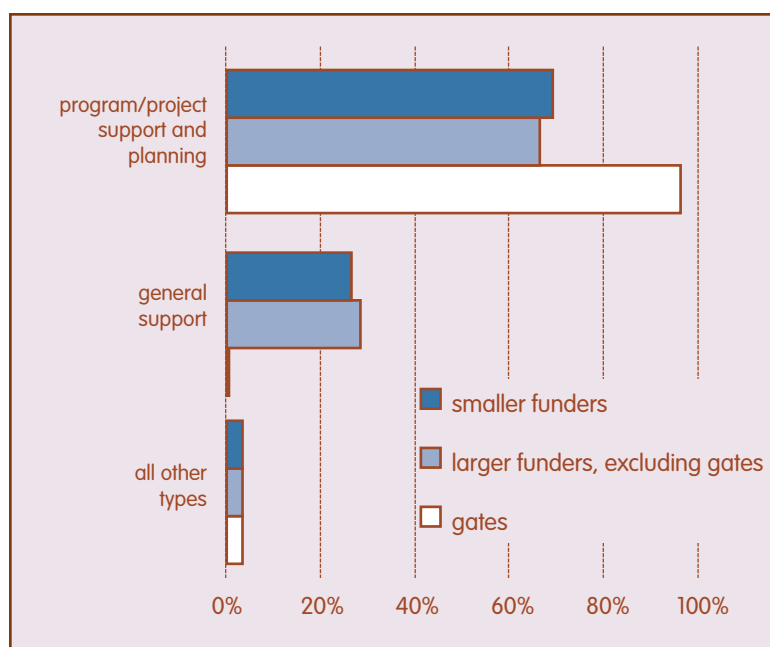
The bar graph below shows the distribution of funding among other types of support, excluding general and program/project support.

all other types of support, 2006



Between 1999 and 2006, the Gates Foundation awarded less than 1 percent of its funding for general support. During the same period, larger funders other than Gates devoted 28 percent of their funding to general support. This share has been growing steadily, rising from 11 percent in 2000 to 53 percent in 2006.

The several dozen smaller funders in this study allocated 26 percent of their collective funding to general support between 1999 and 2006. They have also been increasing the funding share for general support, from 13 percent in 2000 to a high of 41 percent in 2005. For the year 2006 only, this same group of smaller funders allocated 34 percent of their funding to general support.



type of support as percentage of awards by funder size, 1999–2006

4. Reproductive health remains the primary issue for funders in this field.

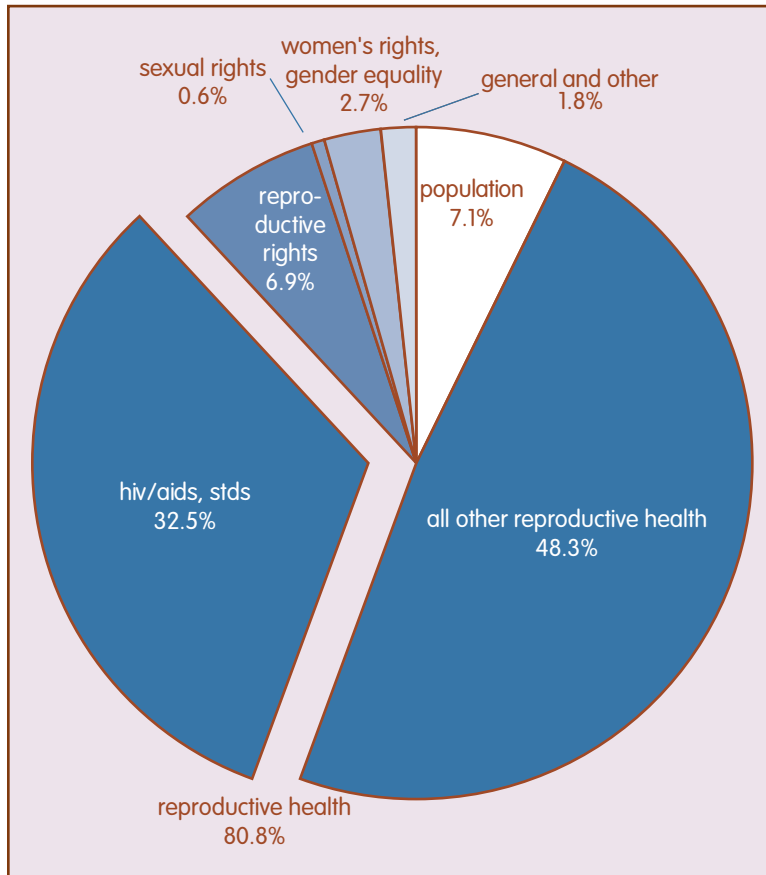
A quick glance at the broad issue headings shows that funders' priorities remained fairly consistent between 1999 and 2006.* Not surprisingly, given the breadth of the issue area, reproductive health was the central concern, accounting for 80.8 percent of all funding over the eight-year period. The next highest priorities were population (7.1 percent) and reproductive rights (6.9 percent), followed by women's rights and gender equality (2.7 percent) and sexual rights (0.6 percent).

Looking at the broad issues for 2006 only, reproductive health received 89.1 percent of all funding—the largest share since we've been collecting data. Reproductive rights ranked second with 3.8 percent, but lost share since 2005, along with population issues and women's rights and gender equality, as well as sexual rights.

In the areas of population and reproductive health and rights, the Gates Foundation concentrates on reproductive health: in 1999–2006, it earmarked 95.4 percent of its funding for this broad issue; in the year 2006, the share was 99.5 percent. This focus clearly inflates the aggregate share of reproductive health funding across all foundations.

*Strictly disaggregating grants among population, reproductive health and reproductive rights is difficult, and the lines that separate them are at times indistinct. We do our best to classify grants according to the descriptions provided.

Note, however, that funders other than Gates also emphasized reproductive health. Excluding Gates data, reproductive health received 69.4 percent of all funding during 1999–2006, and 80.3 percent in 2006.



funding by issue, 1999–2006

funding by issue, 2006

issue	funding	% of total funding	# of grants
exploitation/trafficking/violence against children	\$408,320	0	30
population, reproductive health and reproductive rights, general	\$20,821,780	2.0	64
population	\$18,926,820	1.8	106
general	\$12,314,670	1.2	41
population, environment and consumption	\$2,233,364	0.2	37
population dynamics (age structure, birth/death ratios, movements of peoples)	\$2,737,980	0.3	19
social factors affecting fertility (urbanization/education/marriage age)	\$495,000	0	3
un conferences on population	\$290,000	0	4
other population issues	\$855,798	0.1	7
reproductive health	\$943,298,800	89.1	1,912
general	\$269,456,600	25.4	582
abortion	\$109,503,300	10.3	155
general	\$104,332,200	9.8	119
medical abortion	\$1,798,500	0.2	18
post-abortion care	\$889,139	0.1	9
surgical abortion	\$1,605,457	0.2	7
other abortion issues	\$878,000	0.1	5
diseases/disorders of reproductive systems (excludes stds, stis, hiv/aids)	\$87,500	0	3
environmental health/justice	\$1,303,350	0.1	54
family planning	\$39,179,710	3.7	200
general	\$25,378,820	2.4	115
contraception	\$7,410,270	0.7	24
emergency contraception	\$6,068,616	0.6	60
other family planning issues	\$322,000	0	2
female genital cutting/mutilation	\$1,444,355	0.1	38
hiv/aids, stds	\$434,266,800	41.0	813
male involvement	\$247,000	0	6
maternal and child health	\$42,912,860	4.1	92
mental health	\$548,666	0.1	51
microbicides	\$210,000	0	2
pregnancy prevention	\$22,518,520	2.1	54
quality of care	\$850,808	0.1	6
sexual health	\$11,470,470	1.1	46
sexuality/reproductive health education	\$6,804,152	0.6	150
other reproductive health issues	\$2,494,800	0.2	9

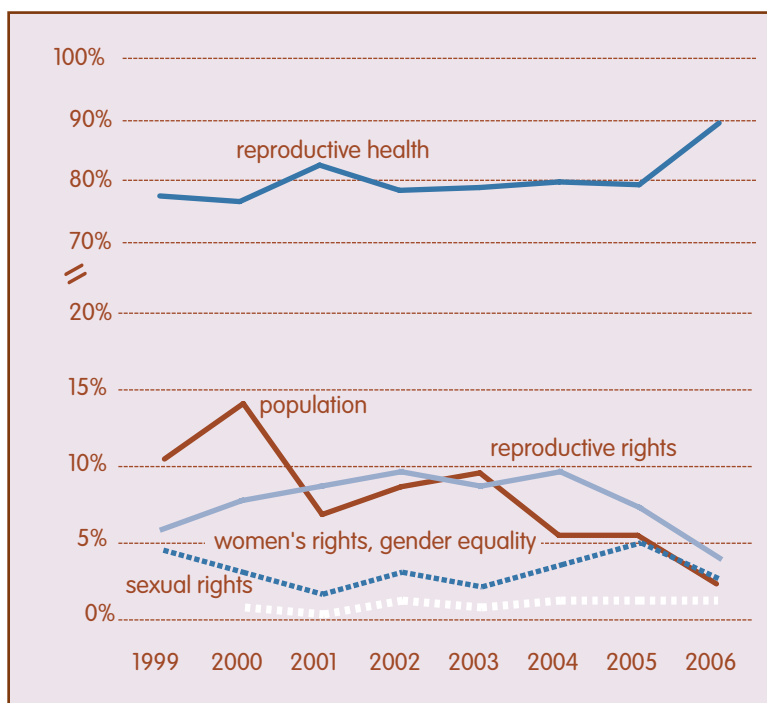
**funding by issue, 2006
(continued)**

issue	funding	% of total funding	# of grants
reproductive rights	\$40,126,530	3.8	646
general	\$23,950,240	2.3	421
access to reproductive health services	\$4,343,762	0.4	63
general	\$3,180,762	0.3	45
combatting clinic violence	\$785,000	0.1	4
hospital mergers	\$75,000	0	1
shortage of providers	\$125,000	0	6
other access issues	\$178,000	0	9
reproductive rights and public policy	\$4,920,871	0.5	94
general	\$2,948,425	0.3	46
reproductive rights and welfare reform	\$321,716	0	7
reproductive rights of minors	\$1,172,392	0.1	35
restrictions on abortion	\$348,339	0	5
other public policy issues	\$130,000	0	4
countering religious right/ fundamentalism	\$560,000	0.1	14
progressive religious involvement	\$5,015,509	0.5	44
reproductive rights and the courts	\$1,231,250	0.1	28
other reproductive rights issues	\$104,887	0	12
sexual rights	\$8,244,413	0.8	233
general	\$2,293,829	0.2	97
gay/lesbian/bisexual/ transgender/questioning	\$5,800,584	0.5	136
other sexual rights issues	\$150,000	0	1
scientific integrity	\$647,500	0.1	9
women's rights, gender equality	\$25,294,340	2.4	764
general	\$12,662,820	1.2	306
education	\$1,892,730	0.2	188
economic opportunity	\$1,270,222	0.1	263
forced and/or early marriage	\$1,987,740	0.2	29
legal rights	\$2,114,523	0.2	234
exploitation/trafficking/violence against women	\$5,311,561	0.5	408
other women's rights, gender equality issues	\$54,747	0	5
other population, reproductive health and rights issues	\$1,400,969	0.1	17
unknown	\$110,000	0	1
total	\$1,059,279,672		2,901

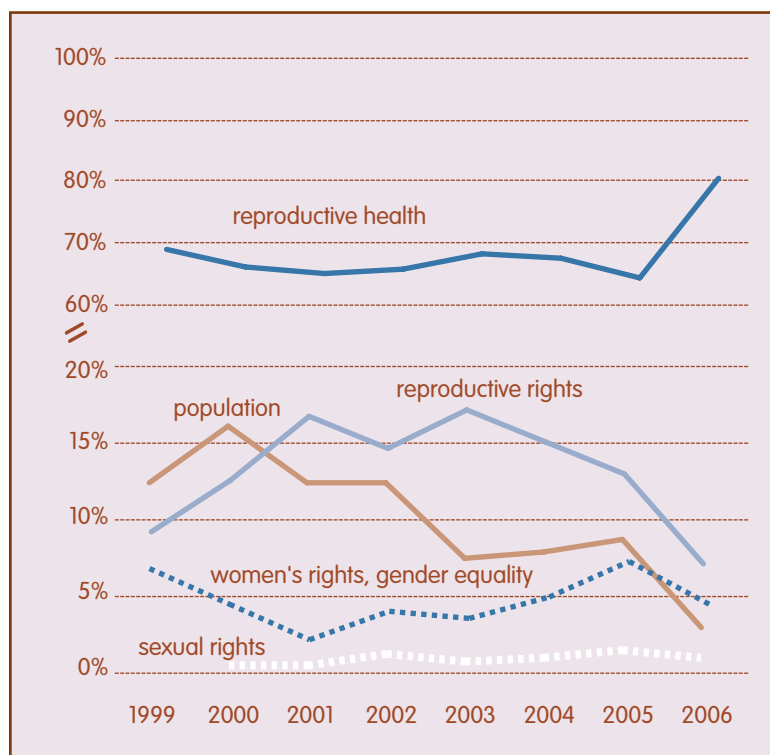
5. Reproductive rights is the number two concern, although its share of funding continued to decline in 2006.

In 1999, foundations devoted nearly twice as much funding to population-related issues as to reproductive rights. However, in 2004, reproductive rights, with 9 percent of all funding, pulled ahead of population issues. Although 2005 saw reproductive rights retain its position as the number two concern, its share of funding dropped to 7 percent; population issues maintained its share at 5 percent. In 2006, the share of funding devoted to reproductive rights fell to 3.8 percent, and population issues declined to 1.8 percent. Despite the decline in share, funding dollars for reproductive rights in 2006 were nearly one-third greater than in 2005.

funding by issue, all funders,
1999–2006



When the Gates Foundation is removed from the data set, reproductive rights received 6.9 percent of all funding in 2006, compared to 3.1 percent for population issues.



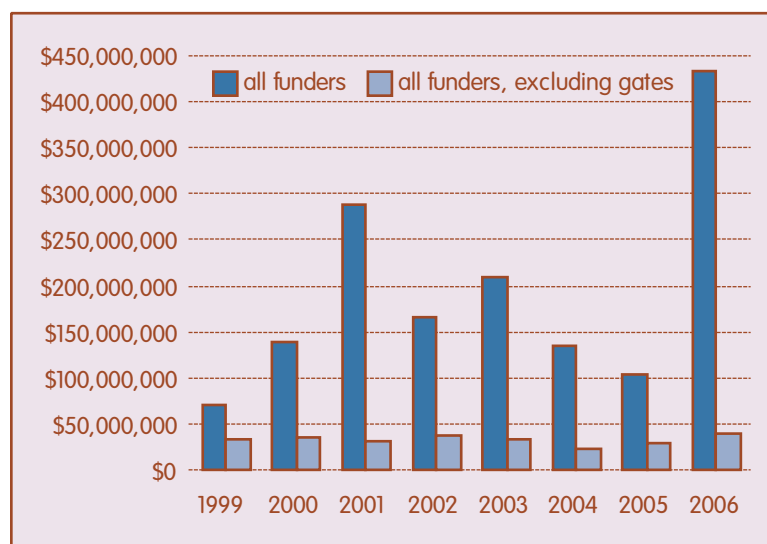
funding by issue, excluding gates, 1999–2006

Funding share for women's rights and gender equality dropped from 4 percent in 2005 to 2.4 percent of all funding in 2006. Grant dollars for this issue in 2006 were nearly one-third greater than in 2005. Excluding Gates Foundation data, the funding share for women's rights and gender equality declined from 6.9 percent in 2005 to 4.4 percent in 2006.

6. HIV/AIDS again commands more than one-third of all funding in the field.

A look at the subcategories under the broad heading of reproductive health reveals several shifts in funding patterns. HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) commanded 14 percent of total funding in 1999; in 2003 and 2004, this issue received over 40 percent of total funding. Although its funding share dropped to 24 percent in 2005, HIV/AIDS matched the 2003-2004 level in 2006, capturing 41 percent of total funding. These shifts in funding are largely due to the Gates Foundation, which has made eradication of HIV/AIDS a central priority. Without Gates, funding for HIV/AIDS ranged between 8 and 13 percent of total funding in 1999–2005; however, 2006 saw a drop to 7 percent, short of the previous low of 8 percent in 2000-2001.

funding for hiv/aids, 1999–2006



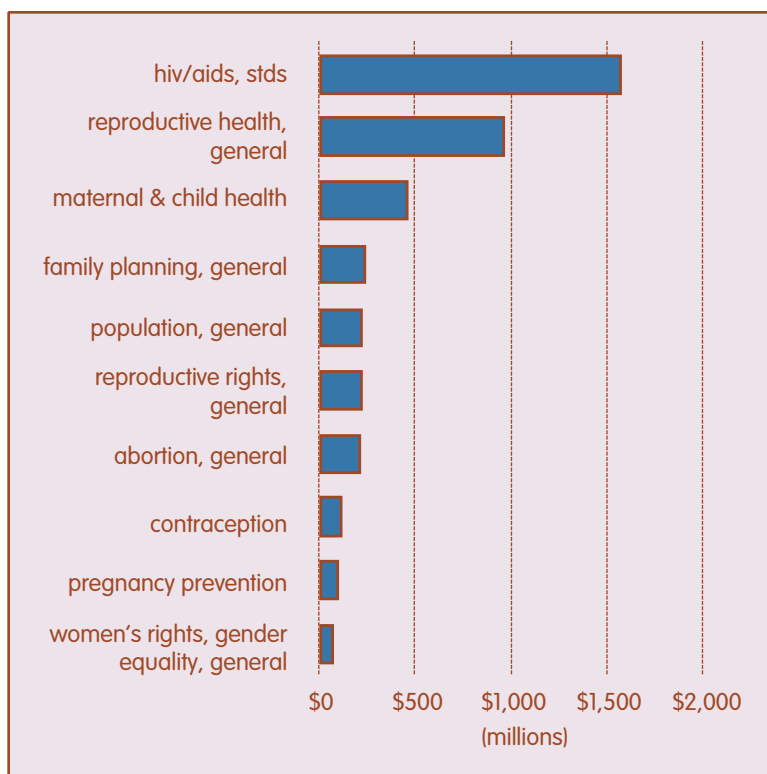
The Gates Foundation markedly influences the distribution of funding among issues. Its focus on HIV/AIDS and maternal and child health accounts for much of the emphasis on those areas. In 2006, Gates devoted 82 percent of its grant dollars to HIV/AIDS, a larger share than in any year except 2004.

HIV/AIDS issues received more grant dollars in 2006 than in any year since we began collecting data.* Both Gates funding and aggregate funding from all other foundations for these issues reached new highs in 2006.

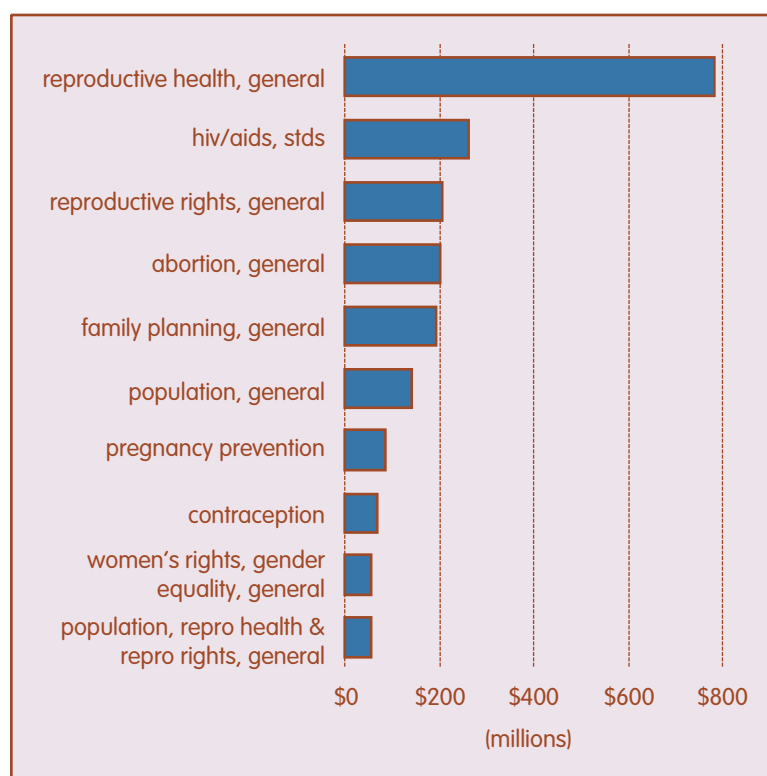
The following charts, which show the top 10 issues with and without grants by the Gates Foundation, provide a more detailed look at expenditures at the issue subcategory level.

*This report only includes HIV/AIDS funding made by Funders Network members and a handful of other foundations. For a more comprehensive examination of all HIV/AIDS foundation funding, see *U.S. Philanthropic Commitments for HIV/AIDS: 2005 & 2006*, a report by Funders Concerned About AIDS, at www.fcaids.org.

**top 10 issues funded, all funders,
1999–2006**

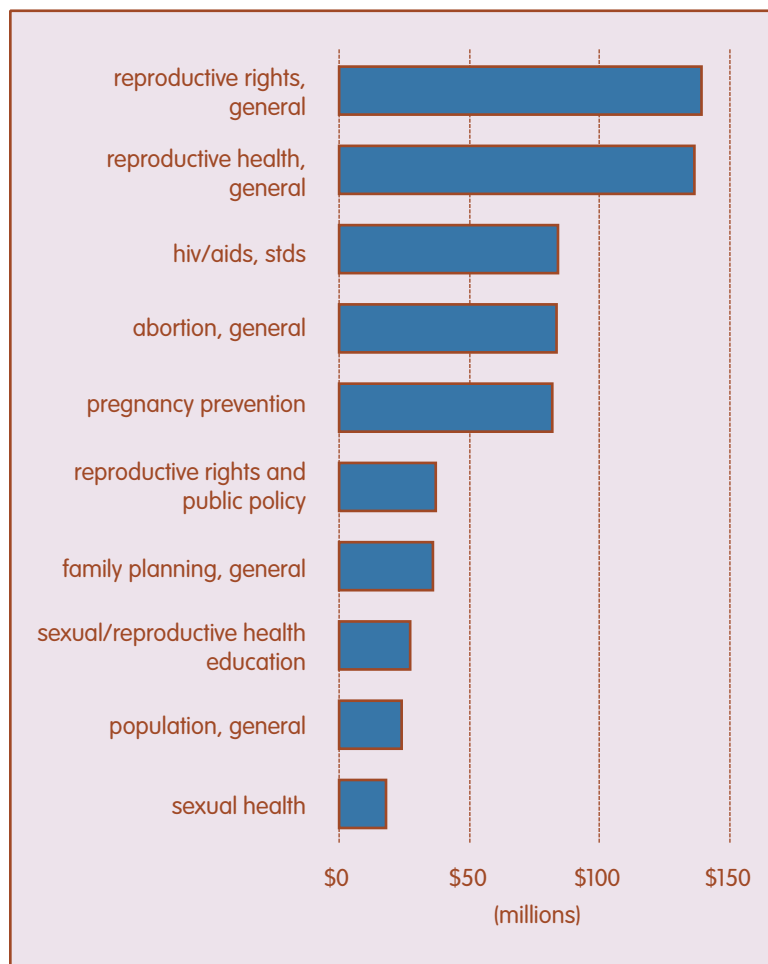


**top 10 issues funded, all funders
excluding gates, 1999–2006**



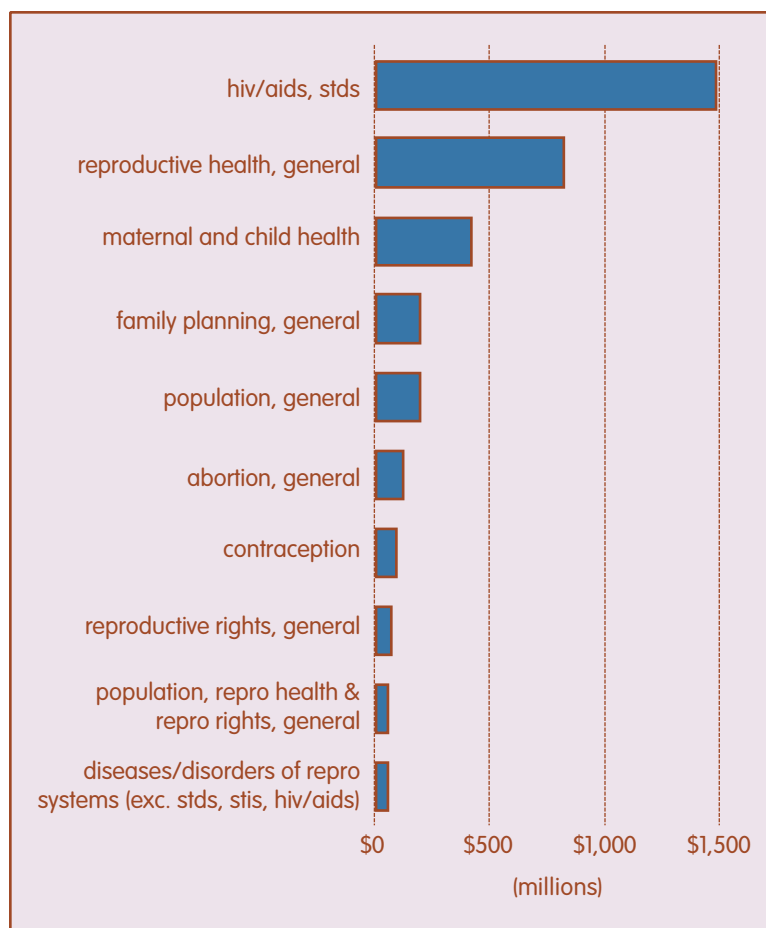
7. Reproductive health and rights have been the focus of U.S. grants; HIV/AIDS has been the top concern internationally.

Reproductive health and reproductive rights have been the top priorities for work in the United States, while HIV/AIDS and STDs have commanded the bulk of international funding during 1999–2006.



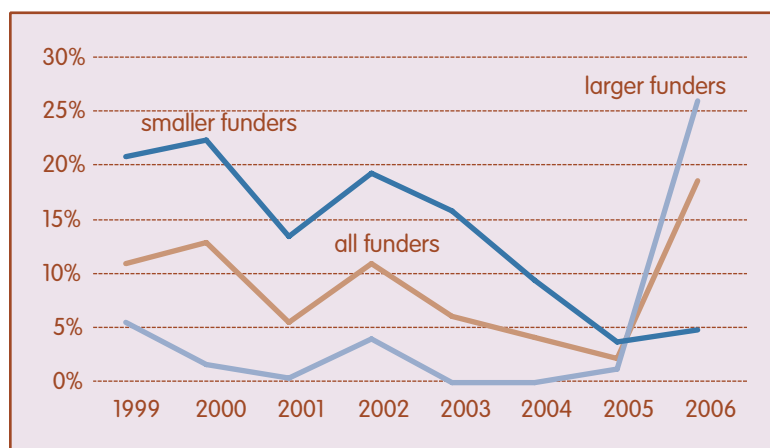
top 10 u.s. issues funded, 1999–2006

**top 10 international issues
funded, 1999–2006**



8. Pregnancy prevention was the top U.S. issue in 2006.

In 2006, pregnancy prevention efforts garnered about 19 percent of all funding for work in the United States, the largest share since we've been collecting data. Grant dollars for pregnancy prevention in the United States were greater in 2006 than for any previous year for which data are available. This spike in funding was due to a single grant of \$18 million from the Hewlett Foundation, which accounted for over three-fourths of the 2006 funding for this issue.



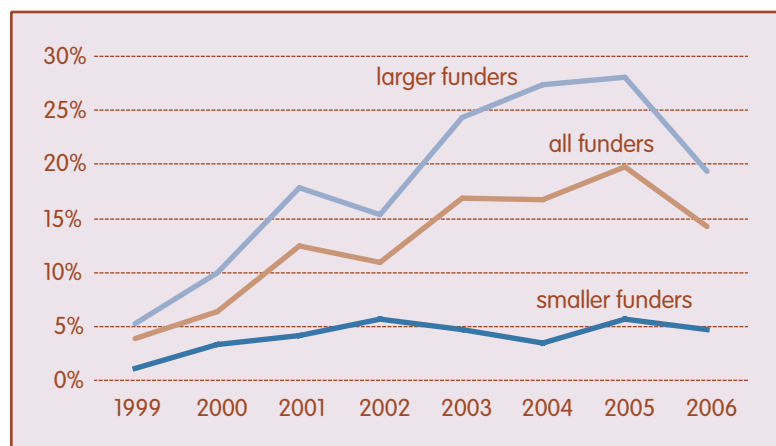
**pregnancy prevention as
percentage of u.s. funding,
1999–2006**

9. Abortion issues received a smaller share of U.S. funding in 2006.

In 2006, abortion issues accounted for 14 percent of all funding for work in the United States, substantially less than the 2005 high of 20 percent and the smallest share since 2002. However, actual grant dollars allocated for abortion in 2006 surpassed those in all years since the inception of our database.

From 2004 through 2006, abortion issues received about 90 percent of their funding from larger funders, who earmarked over one-fourth of their U.S. funding in 2004–05 for these issues. Larger funders allocated only 19 percent of their U.S. funding to abortion issues in 2006, reversing the steady upward trend since 2002. Smaller funders allocated less than 6 percent of their U.S. funds for abortion issues in 2004–06.

abortion as percentage of u.s. funding, 1999–2006



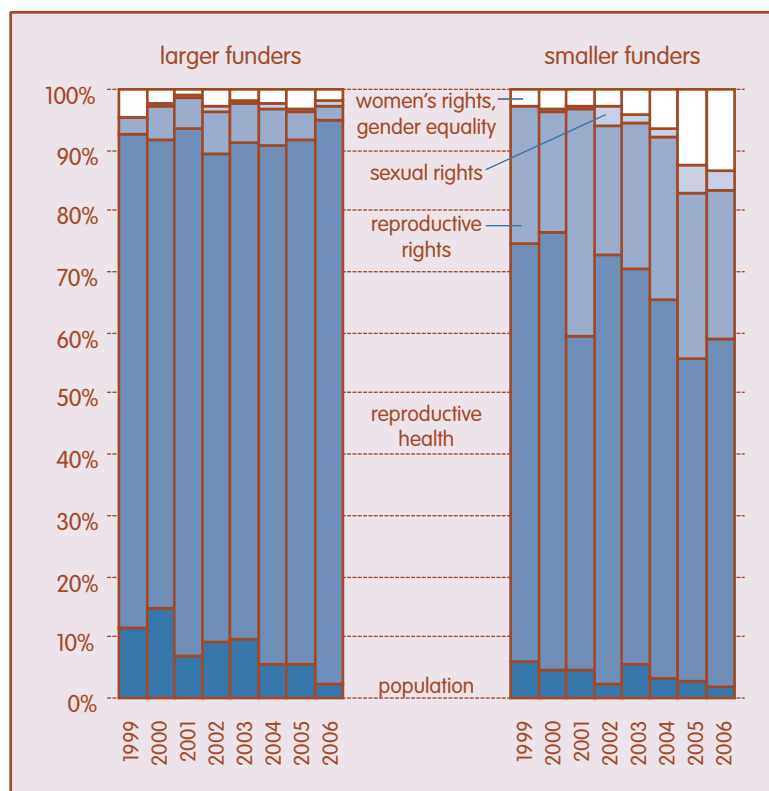
10. Larger funders are concerned with population issues and reproductive rights; smaller funders emphasize reproductive rights.

Both larger and smaller funders devote the greatest share of resources to reproductive health. In 2006, larger funders divided most of their remaining dollars between population issues and reproductive rights, with the latter receiving a slightly larger share.

Smaller funders focused their remaining dollars on reproductive rights, although they gave a slightly smaller share to those issues in 2006 than in 2005. Next in importance were women's rights and gender equality issues, which increased their share of smaller funders' grant dollars slightly in 2006; in dollar terms, these issues received about 60 percent more than in 2005. Sexual rights issues' share declined, although grant dollars from smaller funders increased slightly.

The chart on the next page clarifies these trends in funding by issue for larger and smaller funders.

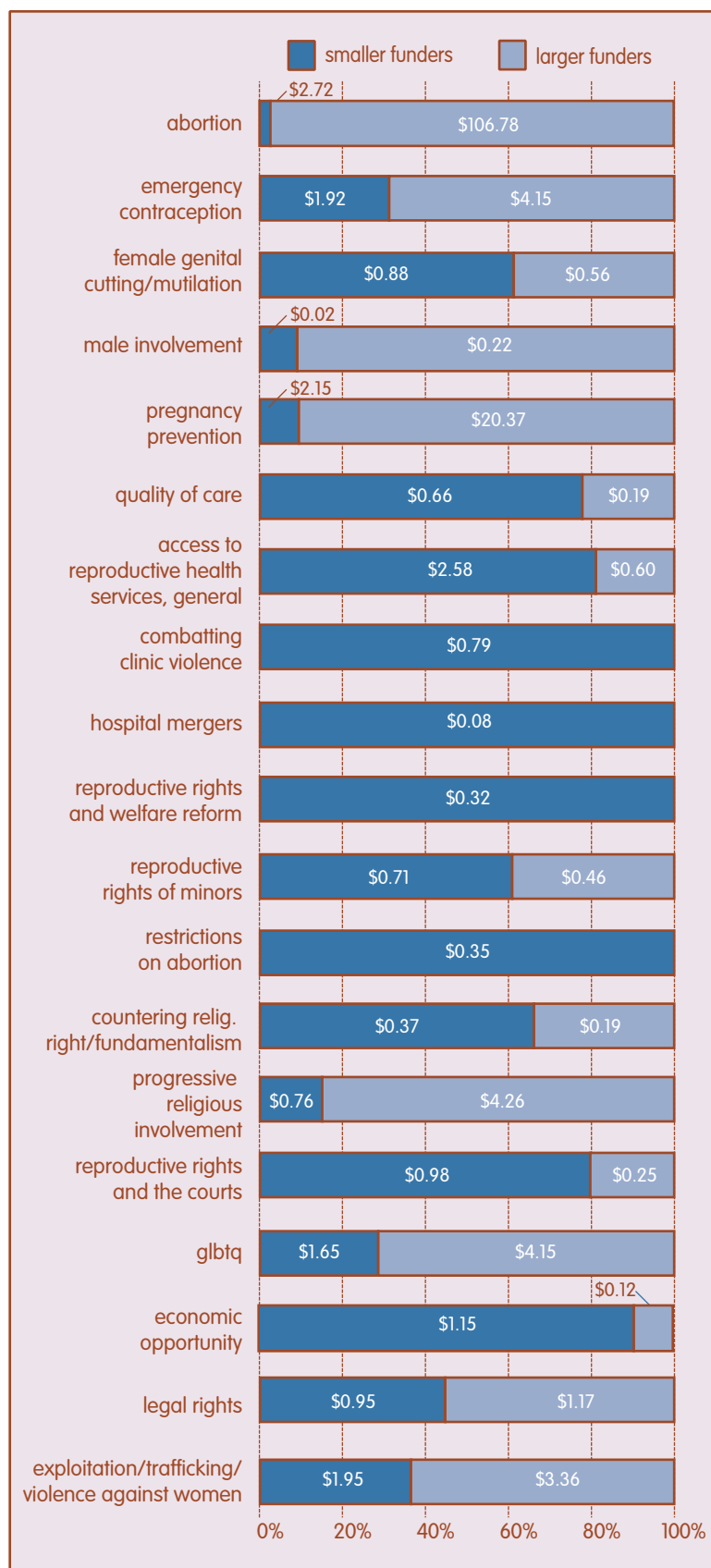
funding priorities of larger and smaller funders, 1999–2006



11. Smaller funders took the lead on some aspects of reproductive health and rights.

The top nine foundations gave 94 percent of all dollars awarded in 2006, but on several issues, total funds awarded by the smaller funders exceeded funds awarded by the top nine. These included exploitation, trafficking and violence against children; reproductive health issues such as diseases of the reproductive system (excluding HIV/AIDS and STDs), female genital mutilation and quality of care; reproductive rights issues involving access to reproductive health services, public policy, the courts and countering the religious right; scientific integrity; as well as women's rights issues such as education, economic opportunity and forced and/or early marriage. The following chart illustrates these funding emphases.

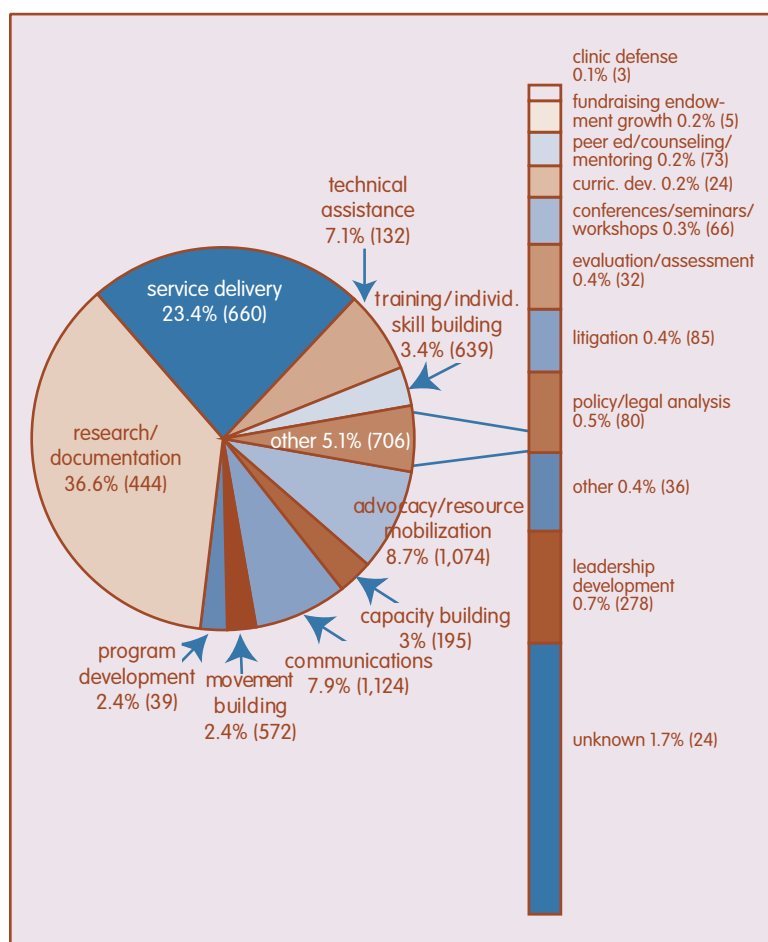
funding of selected issues by larger and smaller funders, 2006



Note: Dollars are in millions.

12. Foundations supported a wide variety of strategies, but research received the largest share of funding, followed by service delivery, advocacy and communications.

Across all strategies, research received the largest share of support in 2006, with 37 percent of all grant dollars—a decline from the 2005 share of 41 percent. Service delivery increased its share from 9 to 23 percent. The funding share for advocacy was level at about 9 percent, while the share for communications dropped slightly from 9 percent in 2005 to 8 percent in 2006.



grants awarded by strategy, 2006

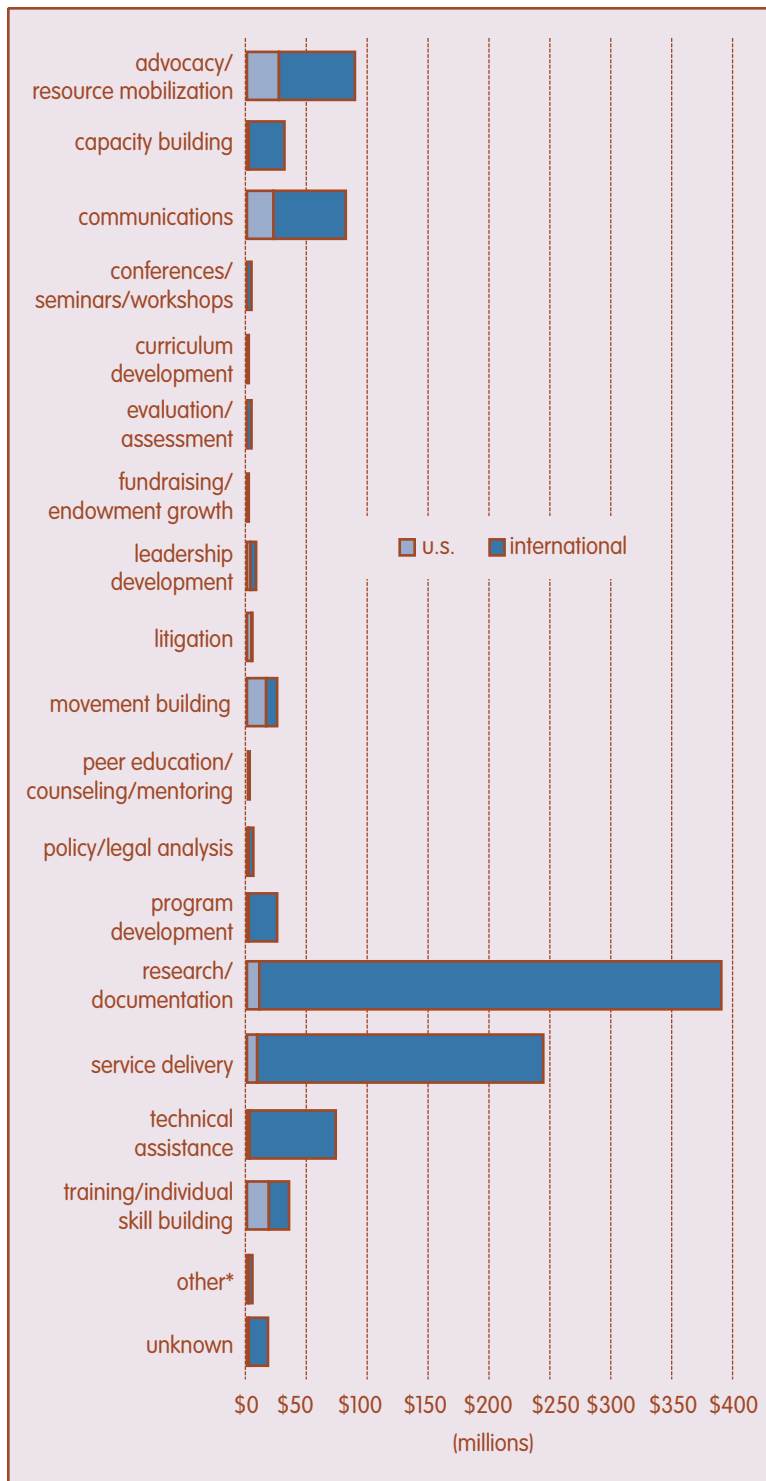
note: figures in parentheses are number of grants awarded in each strategy area.

Funding for strategies such as research, service delivery and technical assistance was overwhelmingly directed to global or international work. (Much of this reflects the global focus of the Gates Foundation.) For advocacy, communications, movement building and training, however, efforts in the United States represented one-fourth or more of the total funding for each respective strategy.

Larger and smaller funders differ in their strategic emphasis. Research continued to top the list for larger funders, receiving 39 percent of their funding. Service delivery moved into second place, with 24 percent, followed by advocacy, communications and technical assistance, each with shares between 7 and 8 percent. Smaller funders emphasized advocacy again in 2006, with 24 percent of their funding, followed by communications (18 percent) and service delivery (15 percent).

Funding patterns for the Gates Foundation in 2006 have a large effect on the statistics for larger funders, since Gates represented nearly one-half of the funding dollars from this group. In 2006, the Gates Foundation maintained its emphasis on research, which accounted for a 65 percent share of its dollars by strategy; technical assistance was a distant second strategy priority at 8 percent. The remaining larger funders focused on service delivery, with 43 percent, followed by research (13 percent) and advocacy and communications (each about 9 percent).

**funding by strategies used
domestically and internationally,
2006**



*includes \$668,750 for clinic defense (3 grants).

The following tables provide a more detailed look at strategic expenditures by including subcategories of main strategies in the rankings.

top 10 strategies of larger funders, 2006

rank	strategy	funding
1	research – biomedical research/development	\$301,977,930
2	service delivery	\$236,789,806
3	advocacy/resource mobilization	\$75,017,527
4	technical assistance	\$73,040,541
5	research – general	\$52,041,630
6	communications – general	\$35,850,997
7	training/individual skill building	\$31,536,162
8	capacity building	\$30,491,485
9	program development	\$25,531,831
10	communications – public education	\$20,600,522
total		\$882,878,430

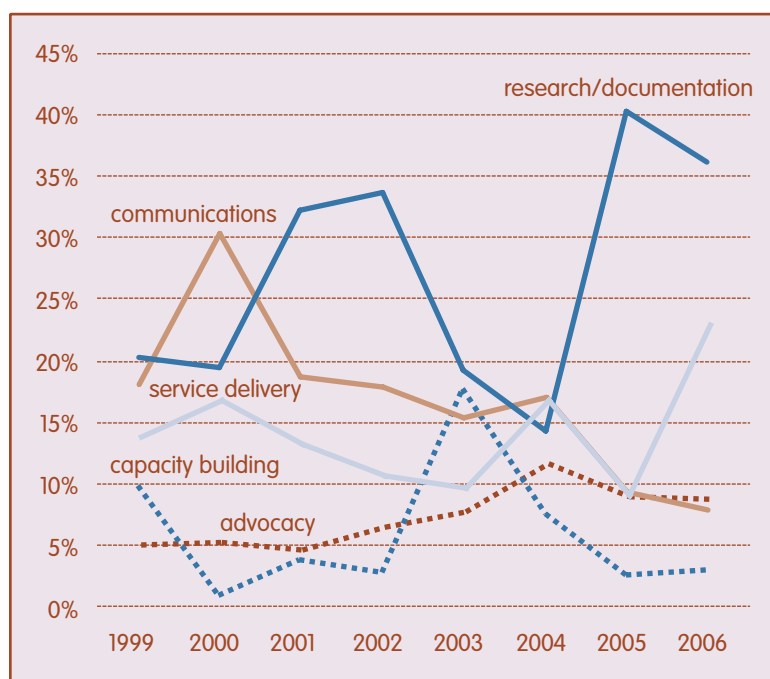
top 10 strategies of larger funders excluding gates, 2006

rank	strategy	funding
1	service delivery	\$218,426,595
2	advocacy/resource mobilization	\$45,357,794
3	technical assistance	\$35,036,736
4	training/individual skill building	\$30,506,265
5	research – general	\$29,335,913
6	communications – general	\$19,352,541
7	communications – public education	\$17,682,358
8	research – biomedical research/development	\$14,516,883
9	movement building	\$14,361,821
10	capacity building	\$11,560,383
total		\$436,137,290

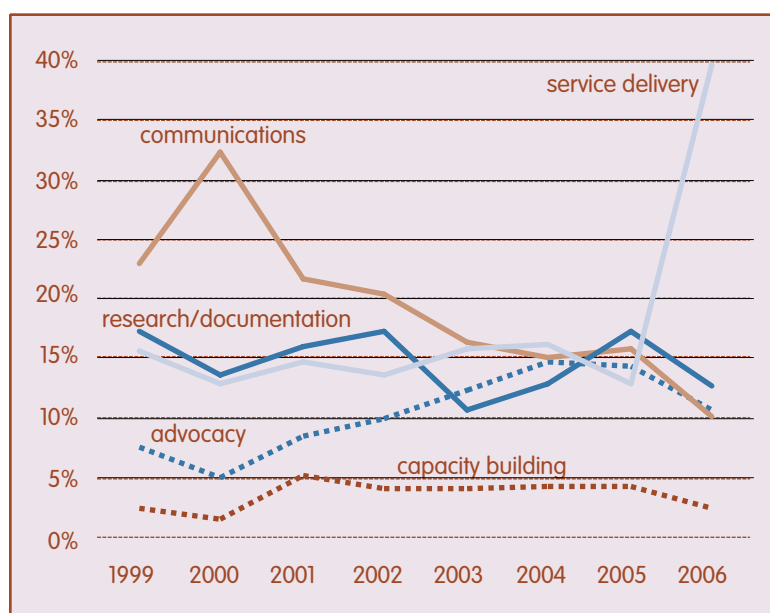
top 10 strategies of smaller funders, 2006

rank	strategy	funding
1	advocacy/resource mobilization	\$16,800,991
2	service delivery	\$10,588,951
3	communications – public education	\$5,770,032
4	training/individual skill building	\$4,523,909
5	movement building	\$3,523,906
6	communications – general	\$3,453,660
7	research – general	\$2,385,643
8	leadership development	\$2,242,821
9	litigation	\$2,239,316
10	technical assistance	\$2,159,985
total		\$53,689,214

From 1999 through 2005, communications was one of the top three strategies in terms of overall funding. In 2006, communications dropped to fourth place as advocacy/resource mobilization gained share and narrowly became the third-ranking strategy.



selected strategies as share of total funding, all funders, 1999–2006



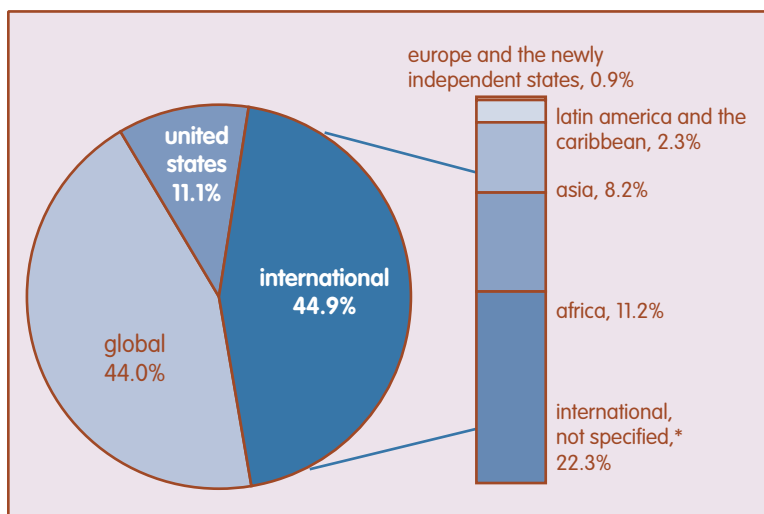
selected strategies as share of total funding, all funders excluding gates, 1999–2006

13. Almost one-half of grant dollars supported programs intended to affect people outside the United States.

About 45 percent of the funds recorded in the database supported work that served, studied or affected people outside the United States. Work in Africa received most of this funding—11 percent of all grant dollars. Efforts in Asia (primarily in India and Thailand) received 8 percent of total funding.

Eleven percent of total support in 2006 was directed at residents of the United States. The remaining funds—44 percent—were “global,” or geared toward purposes simultaneously within and outside the United States.

**funding by geographic focus,
2006**

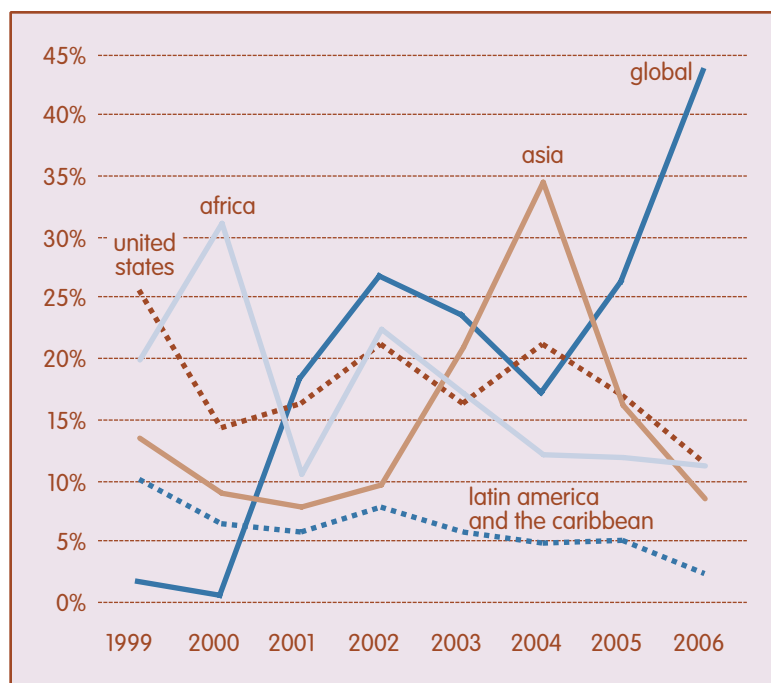


*includes 0.4% for middle east.

The share of funds directed for international work decreased from 56 percent in 2005 to 45 percent in 2006. Similarly, the share of funds focused on U.S. residents decreased from 17 to 11 percent.

However, the portion of global funds jumped from 27 to 44 percent. This shift in funding patterns resulted largely from a surge in global funding by the Gates Foundation, which earmarked about 75 percent of its grant dollars for global efforts. As a result, global grants for 2006 reached new highs in both share and dollar terms.

Work in Africa received a slightly smaller share of funding, but grant dollars more than doubled in 2006. Asia's share fell to one-half the 2005 level, although dollar amounts exceeded the 2005 level by one-fourth. While these shifts largely mirror geographic changes in initiatives funded by the Gates Foundation, larger funders other than Gates showed similar trends in their giving.



distribution of funds for selected regions, 1999–2006

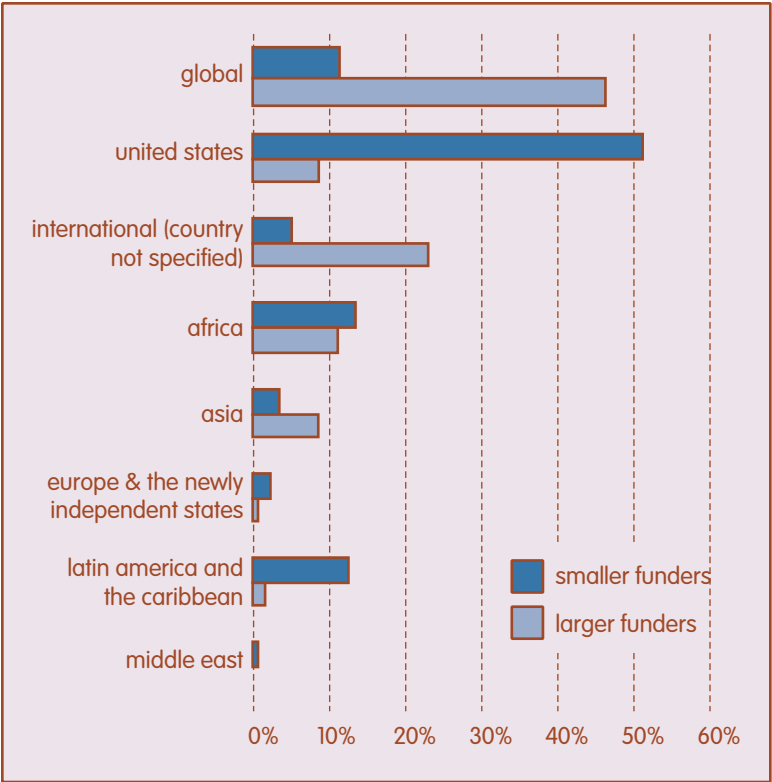
14. Larger funders devote a much greater share of their resources to international work than do smaller funders.

In 2006, the top nine funders awarded most (92 percent) of their funds to global and international work. Virtually all of Gates Foundation funding was for global and international work; the remaining eight top funders devoted 84 percent of their funding to this work. Smaller funders spent 49 percent of their funds for global and international efforts.

In dollar terms, larger funders were more important than smaller funders in U.S. grantmaking, with larger funders providing about \$82.1 million, compared to \$35.2 million from smaller funders.

The smaller funders earmarked grants for work in 40 U.S. states plus the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands; the top nine funded work in 26 states and the Virgin Islands. (Both groups also awarded grants for national work or work in unspecified states.)

The top nine funders earmarked grants for 73 nations, while smaller funders earmarked grants for 126 nations. (The tallies for both groups include the United States.) Both groups also awarded grants for regional or international work in unspecified nations.



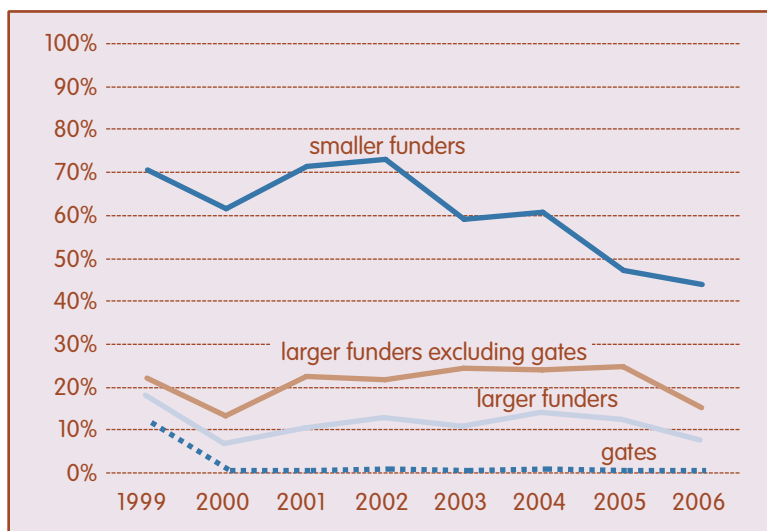
regional distribution of funds by funder size, 2006

15. Shares of funding for work in the United States have been fairly consistent for larger funders, but have declined slightly for smaller funders.

Between 2001 and 2005, larger funders (excluding Gates) directed between 22 and 25 percent of their funds to U.S. residents. In 2006, their U.S. share fell to 16 percent; much of this decline can be attributed to the 2006 spike in funding from the Buffett Foundation, which allocated over nine-tenths of its grant dollars to global and international work. Gates devoted 12 percent of its grant dollars to U.S. work in 1999, but for 2000–06, the U.S. share has remained at less than 1 percent.

Among smaller funders, the U.S. work share declined from a 2002 peak of 73 percent to 46 percent in 2006. In dollar terms, grants from these smaller funders have reversed their 2003–05 decline, reaching \$40.5 million in 2006. This amount still fell short of 1999–2002, when smaller funders' U.S. grants ranged between \$49.1 and \$57.3 million.

shares of funding for work in the
united states by funder size,
1999–2006



16. About one-fifth of U.S. funding went to state-level work in 2006—particularly in California.

Of the \$117.3 million that funded work in the United States, almost 20 percent (\$22.7 million) was awarded explicitly for state-level work. This is about the same share as in 2005, but smaller than in 2004, when state-level funding reached 29 percent. The remaining 80 percent of U.S. funds went for work at the national level or for work in whose description no state was specified.

California received 35 percent of all state-specific funding—\$7.9 million. A distant second was New York, which received \$2.5 million, followed by Florida, with \$1.2 million, and Illinois, with \$1.1 million.

state	funding	% of state-specific funds
california	\$7,894,004	34.8
new york	\$2,524,823	11.1
florida	\$1,159,025	5.1
illinois	\$1,111,127	4.9
texas	\$960,000	4.2
georgia	\$710,833	3.1
new mexico	\$610,439	2.7
district of columbia	\$605,000	2.7
minnesota	\$577,000	2.5
louisiana	\$557,643	2.5

states receiving more than
\$500,000 in 2006

17. Most grants were aimed at the general public, rather than at a demographic subgroup.

In 2006, 62 percent of the grant funding sought to serve, study or affect the general public as a whole, rather than any demographic subgroup. This is consistent with 2003–04 funding patterns, but contrasts with 2005, when most grant dollars (62 percent) were aimed at specific demographic subgroups.

Almost one-third of all grant dollars was categorized as gender-specific, with 99 percent of this gender-specific funding targeted toward females.

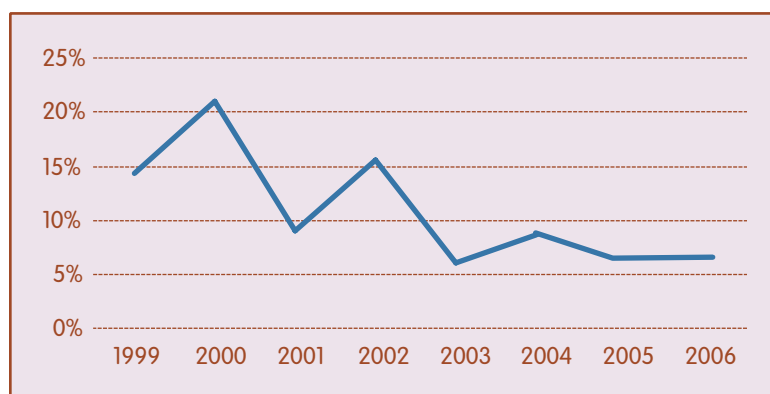
funding by gender and age, 2006

demographic group	funding	% of total funding
general public (both genders, all/ varied/nonspecific ages)	\$657,038,900	62.0
females	\$325,031,300	30.7
general (all/varied/nonspecific ages)	\$279,662,700	26.4
adolescents	\$19,416,000	1.8
adults	\$25,295,000	2.4
children	\$657,607	0.1
females and males	\$73,796,110	7.0
adolescents	\$47,886,040	4.5
adults	\$220,000	0
children	\$13,891,210	1.3
infants	\$11,798,860	1.1
males	\$3,314,877	0.3
general (all/varied/nonspecific ages)	\$1,358,097	0.1
adolescents	\$1,102,800	0.1
adults	\$849,980	0.1
children	\$4,000	0
total	\$1,059,292,674	100.0

18. Adolescents received a larger share of funding, as grant dollars for them reversed the downward trend begun in 2003.

Of the \$121.1 million directed to a specific age group, more than half (\$68.4 million) was directed to adolescents in 2006. Grant dollars for adolescents were more than double the 2005 figure of \$27.5 million. While 2006 funding for adolescents was still well short of the 2000 high (\$150.9 million), it approached the levels of 2001–02.

As a share of total funding for population, reproductive health and reproductive rights, funding for adolescents increased slightly to 6.5 percent in 2006.



percentage of total funding for work with adolescents, 1999–2006

19. As in previous years, grants were made to a vast array of recipients. However, a few grantees make the top 10 list of U.S. recipients year after year.

Planned Parenthood Federation of America is the only organization that has been among the top 10 recipients of U.S. grants for eight years running. The Center for Reproductive Rights, the NARAL Pro-Choice America Foundation and the Guttmacher Institute have been among the top 10 for seven of the last eight years.

For work outside the United States, Ipas and PATH have made the top 10 list for five of the last eight years; Population Council and Population Services International have made the top 10 list for four of the last eight years.

Most recipients in the top 10 received grants from many different foundations, but some made the list by virtue of one or two very large grants from one or more funders; these are indicated with an asterisk.

top 10 u.s. grantees, 1999

rank	recipient	funding
1	international aids vaccine initiative	\$30,000,000
2	national institute of child health and human development	\$15,000,000
3	planned parenthood federation of america	\$14,151,800
4	naral pro-choice america foundation	\$9,824,930
5	university of california, san francisco	\$6,664,982
6	guttmacher institute	\$5,178,324
7	center for reproductive rights	\$2,693,000
8	ms. foundation for women	\$2,455,000
9	national campaign to prevent teen pregnancy	\$2,305,000
10	catholics for a free choice	\$2,115,000
total		\$90,388,036

rank	recipient	funding
1	naral pro-choice america foundation	\$12,281,000
2	deen + black*	\$3,600,000
3	guttmacher institute	\$3,474,000
4	ms. foundation for women	\$3,329,430
5	center for reproductive rights	\$3,225,000
6	planned parenthood federation of america	\$3,123,569
7	sexuality information and education council of the u.s.	\$2,556,500
8	henry j. kaiser family foundation	\$2,390,100
9	national abortion federation	\$2,340,000
10	public health institute	\$2,225,000
total		\$38,544,599

top 10 u.s. grantees, 2000

rank	recipient	funding
1	naral pro-choice america foundation	\$14,792,500
2	planned parenthood federation of america	\$14,672,346
3	center for reproductive rights	\$6,824,146
4	national abortion federation	\$5,555,000
5	guttmacher institute	\$3,187,000
6	california family health council, inc.	\$2,789,589
7	catholics for a free choice	\$2,475,000
8	american civil liberties union foundation	\$2,219,775
9	social science research council	\$2,000,000
10	advocates for youth	\$1,790,930
total		\$56,306,286

top 10 u.s. grantees, 2001

rank	recipient	funding
1	naral pro-choice america foundation	\$5,977,500
2	university of california, san francisco	\$5,619,569
3	planned parenthood federation of america	\$4,896,407
4	center for reproductive rights	\$4,410,941
5	guttmacher institute	\$2,911,300
6	national campaign to prevent teen pregnancy	\$2,240,000
7	catholics for a free choice	\$2,060,000
8	university of north carolina at chapel hill	\$1,680,000
9	university of rochester	\$1,668,155
10	population services international	\$1,607,500
total		\$33,071,372

top 10 u.s. grantees, 2002

top 10 u.s. grantees, 2003

rank	recipient	funding
1	planned parenthood federation of america	\$12,789,750
2	naral pro-choice america foundation	\$5,774,000
3	guttmacher institute	\$3,803,000
4	sexuality information and education council of the u.s.	\$2,186,700
5	california family health council, inc.*	\$2,000,000
5	health professions education foundation	\$2,000,000
6	national abortion federation	\$1,955,000
7	national family planning and reproductive health association	\$1,715,000
8	university of california, san francisco	\$1,710,005
9	international planned parenthood federation/ western hemisphere region	\$1,500,000
total		\$35,433,455

top 10 u.s. grantees, 2004

rank	recipient	funding
1	planned parenthood federation of america	\$9,252,468
2	center for reproductive rights	\$3,892,500
3	university of california, san francisco	\$2,760,343
4	philliber research associates*	\$1,930,000
5	university of washington	\$1,600,000
6	san francisco state university foundation inc.	\$1,400,000
7	catholics for a free choice	\$1,395,000
8	advocates for youth	\$1,360,000
9	national women's law center	\$1,350,000
10	american civil liberties union foundation	\$1,261,000
total		\$26,201,311

top 10 u.s. grantees, 2005

rank	recipient	funding
1	university of california, san francisco	\$4,350,794
2	institute of international education, inc.*	\$3,422,050
3	catholics for a free choice	\$3,295,200
4	guttmacher institute	\$2,938,000
5	center for reproductive rights	\$2,586,000
6	american civil liberties union foundation	\$2,140,000
7	naral pro-choice america foundation	\$2,113,500
8	planned parenthood federation of america	\$2,030,000
9	national abortion federation	\$1,925,000
10	academy for educational development*	\$1,349,980
total		\$26,150,524

rank	recipient	funding
1	national campaign to prevent teen pregnancy*	\$19,590,000
2	guttmacher institute	\$5,439,675
3	university of california, san francisco*	\$3,585,190
4	planned parenthood federation of america	\$3,119,279
5	advocates for youth	\$2,265,000
6	sexuality information and education council of the u.s.	\$2,085,000
7	morehouse school of medicine, inc.*	\$2,017,500
8	center for reproductive rights	\$1,880,000
9	naral pro-choice america foundation	\$1,767,500
10	national partnership for women and families*	\$1,552,000
total		\$43,301,144

top 10 u.s. grantees, 2006

rank	recipient	funding
1	columbia university, joseph l. mailman school of public health*	\$50,000,000
2	johns hopkins university	\$21,085,006
3	population council	\$14,705,162
4	united nations population fund	\$13,151,847
5	world health organization	\$12,450,000
6	dkt international	\$11,258,862
7	population services international	\$9,225,013
8	engenderhealth, inc.	\$7,939,881
9	public health institute	\$6,438,669
10	marie stopes international	\$6,065,994
total		\$152,320,434

top 10 grantees working outside the united states, 1999

rank	recipient	funding
1	save the children federation, inc.*	\$65,511,000
2	united states committee for the united nations population fund	\$57,672,936
3	african comprehensive hiv/aids partnerships	\$50,000,000
4	conrad*	\$27,000,000
5	harvard university	\$25,615,070
6	johns hopkins university	\$21,814,847
7	elgin ddb*	\$16,000,000
8	elizabeth glaser pediatric aids foundation*	\$15,000,000
8	united states fund for unicef	\$15,000,000
9	ipas	\$13,584,205
total		\$307,198,058

top 10 grantees working outside the united states, 2000

**top 10 grantees working outside
the united states, 2001**

rank	recipient	funding
1	global fund to fight aids, tuberculosis and malaria*	\$100,000,000
1	international aids vaccine initiative*	\$100,000,000
2	world bank group	\$50,430,000
3	population council	\$28,614,246
4	international hiv/aids alliance*	\$25,000,000
5	ipas	\$13,148,390
6	program for appropriate technology in health	\$12,116,809
7	united nations population fund	\$11,073,053
8	guttmacher institute	\$9,892,000
9	population services international	\$9,740,350
total		\$360,014,848

**top 10 grantees working outside
the united states, 2002**

rank	recipient	funding
1	university of california, san francisco*	\$56,384,352
2	columbia university, joseph l. mailman school of public health	\$22,377,377
3	program for appropriate technology in health	\$19,162,916
4	university of aberdeen development trust*	\$15,000,000
5	conrad	\$14,912,100
6	population council	\$13,531,029
7	health systems trust*	\$12,500,000
8	family health international	\$10,650,852
9	dkt international	\$9,815,000
10	united nations joint programme on aids	\$8,300,000
total		\$182,633,626

**top 10 grantees working outside
the united states, 2003**

rank	recipient	funding
1	international partnership for microbicides	\$66,391,263
2	johns hopkins university*	\$40,750,000
3	university of washington foundation*	\$32,477,412
4	population services international	\$27,375,000
5	university of manitoba*	\$17,000,000
6	ipas	\$14,008,559
7	university of montreal*	\$11,604,000
8	international hiv/aids alliance*	\$8,700,000
9	hindustan latex family planning promotion trust*	\$8,500,000
9	tci foundation*	\$8,500,000
total		\$235,306,234

rank	recipient	funding
1	family health international	\$27,072,534
2	voluntary health services*	\$12,978,870
3	pathfinder international	\$11,293,011
4	population services international*	\$10,709,530
5	murdoch university*	\$9,792,730
6	ipas	\$8,595,566
7	international council of aids service organization*	\$7,148,291
8	care india*	\$6,703,648
9	columbia university	\$6,291,208
10	program for appropriate technology in health	\$6,254,672
total		\$106,840,060

top 10 grantees working outside the united states, 2004

rank	recipient	funding
1	save the children federation, inc.*	\$60,900,000
2	program for appropriate technology in health*	\$31,313,174
3	world health organization	\$13,794,915
4	conrad*	\$11,931,275
5	columbia university*	\$10,368,263
6	family health international*	\$10,278,288
7	population council	\$8,641,068
8	imperial college of london*	\$8,636,543
9	international partnership for microbicides*	\$8,000,000
10	global solutions for infectious diseases*	\$7,991,181
total		\$171,854,707

top 10 grantees working outside the united states, 2005

rank	recipient	funding
1	marie stopes international*	\$119,138,862
2	ipas*	\$78,037,000
3	world health organization*	\$75,138,381
4	duke university*	\$47,091,536
5	trustees of columbia university*	\$46,689,151
6	fred hutchinson cancer research center*	\$40,418,396
7	path*	\$33,701,553
8	foundation for the national institutes of health*	\$33,269,329
9	university college london*	\$25,334,158
10	aaron diamond aids research center*	\$24,661,403
total		\$523,479,769

top 10 grantees working outside the united states, 2006

20. More U.S. grants were made in 2006, and the average grant size increased.

The number of grants awarded for work in the United States increased by 31 percent, to the highest level since we began collecting data, while the average grant size increased by 13 percent. However, the median grant size fell by 14 percent.

number and size of grants made
for work in the united states,
1999–2006

year	number of grants	average grant size	median grant size
1999	929	\$186,383	\$50,000
2000	792	\$130,747	\$50,000
2001	777	\$162,735	\$50,000
2002	970	\$115,768	\$48,618
2003	789	\$107,026	\$40,000
2004	855	\$85,608	\$25,000
2005	823	\$98,802	\$35,000
2006	1,076	\$111,802	\$30,000

21. Both the number and average size of grants for international work increased in 2006.

The number of grants made for global/international work increased by 43 percent, surpassing all previous years. The average grant size increased by 86 percent, but did not reach the highs of 2000–01. The median grant size fell by 29 percent, reaching the lowest level since we began collecting data.

year	number of grants	average grant size	median grant size
1999	955	\$374,086	\$75,000
2000	1,025	\$594,125	\$100,000
2001	987	\$603,440	\$100,000
2002	951	\$393,538	\$89,400
2003	965	\$430,492	\$70,000
2004	1,006	\$254,907	\$40,000
2005	1,279	\$276,626	\$32,000
2006	1,826	\$514,239	\$22,612

number and size of grants made for work outside the united states, including global grants, 1999–2006

Since 1999, over \$3.9 billion in funding has been devoted to international efforts; the Gates Foundation has provided 52 percent of these grant dollars. It is important to note that funders other than Gates have provided broad support through the years and substantially increased both the number and average size of grants for international work in 2006.

**number and size of grants made
for work outside the united
states, excluding gates,
1999–2006**

year	number of grants	average grant size	median grant size
1999	916	\$214,726	\$70,803
2000	1,002	\$311,032	\$100,000
2001	955	\$247,473	\$100,000
2002	912	\$212,708	\$80,000
2003	914	\$183,669	\$58,318
2004	965	\$139,600	\$35,000
2005	1,221	\$131,995	\$30,000
2006	1,768	\$259,154	\$20,000

methodology

Beginning in 1999, the Funders Network worked with a panel of foundation representatives and with the Center on Nonprofits and Philanthropy of the Urban Institute to create a classification system for grants awarded in the area of population, reproductive health and reproductive rights. To understand the data fully, it helps to know a bit about the scope of the database, the nature of the classification system and the limits of both.

scope of the database

The Funders Network respects the varied ways in which our members and other foundations regard or define population and reproductive rights. In most circumstances, there is no need to arrive at one definition of these terms. In conceiving the database and funding analysis, however, we found it important to limit what we attempt to capture. There are several reasons.

One foundation may have a program with a name like Population and Reproductive Health, or Population and the Environment; another, Women's Rights and Human Justice. Yet another foundation may fund reproductive health work under a program in Health and Human Development. Each of those approaches has philosophic integrity to the foundation sponsoring it — the concerns are interrelated, and the projects funded are mutually reinforcing. At the same time, each of these approaches reaches beyond the topics within the mission of the Funders Network. Some lead to the world of environmentally driven philanthropy, which is not much concerned with population; others to funders focusing on humanitarian relief or civil rights.

We narrowly defined the database and funding analysis because we cannot hope to count

all the grants in all these philanthropic arenas that go beyond our ambit. The database and funding analyses based on it would lose their focus on population, reproductive health and reproductive rights. We circumscribe the database to come up with anything meaningful at all.

Our approach requires us to omit from the database some grants awarded by virtually every foundation's relevant program or programs. We see this as enhancing the clarity of what we are counting. It reflects no judgment by the Funders Network about the merit of those grants or about any foundation's philosophical or intellectual approach to organizing and describing its giving. Readers seeking a thorough understanding of a particular funder's mission, programs and grants are encouraged to seek information from the funder's website or office.

In weighing whether to enter a grant into the database, we consider whether it is driven by a concern about reproductive health and rights or population. That is generally evident from:

- the mission or orientation of the foundation or the division of the foundation that awards the grant;
- the foundation's or recipient's description of work under the grant; and
- sometimes, the mission of the recipient.

A few illustrations may clarify our approach. A general support grant to a women's center that provides legal assistance, educational programs and reproductive health services would be included. A program support grant to the same center for legal services only

would be excluded — unless the legal services were primarily related to a core issue such as reproductive rights.

A grant that aimed to increase women's options and control in childbearing by expanding educational opportunities or legal rights would be included. A grant that aimed to expand the educational opportunities of girls without reference to their reproductive choices would not.

Maternal and child health work would be included if it concerned women's reproductive health, but not if its primary focus was child survival. For example, a grant to provide training to help women survive obstetric complications would be included; funding for oral rehydration therapy would not.

If a grant equally serves two purposes, one that fits the database and one that does not, we include the whole grant. A grant can be split in two and included in part only in the rare case in which the foundation or recipient considers the two purposes severable and specifies what percentage of the money is to be directed toward each aim. Generally, however, multiple purposes cannot be mathematically severed from each other.

classification system

In addition to recording basic information such as the grantor, recipient, amount and duration of each grant, the database highlights information about eight facets of each grant:

- issues addressed (reproductive health, women's rights and gender equality, etc.);
- strategies used (public education, advocacy, etc.);
- type of support (general support, program and project support, etc.);
- geographic focus;
- gender and age of the population served, studied or affected by the grant;
- ethnicity of the population served, studied or affected by the grant;
- interest group served, studied or affected by the grant (people with HIV/AIDS, immigrants and refugees, etc.); and
- audience targeted (public officials, health care providers, etc.).

Within each facet, the database allows us to select from a list of options to describe that facet of the grant. For example, the options within geographic focus comprise every state in the United States and every country in the world. If multiple options apply to one grant, multiple options are selected.

Some facets are self-explanatory (issue, geographic focus). Others bear explanation:

- **Strategy** refers to the strategy employed by the grant recipient in doing the work funded by the grant. Examples include advocacy, communications, litigation and program development.
- **Type of support** refers to the funder's manner of providing the funds or stipulations as to their use. The funder may stipulate that the funds be spent only on, for example, a specified project, a capital endowment or regranteeing to third parties; alternatively, the funder may make the grant for general support to the recipient.
- **Audience** refers to the route by which work under the grant ultimately affects people. If the three facets describing populations served — gender and age, ethnicity and interest group — represent the end, then the audience is the means to the end. If the

goal is to make abortion more accessible and the means is to train doctors to perform abortions, then the audience is health care providers, and the population, by gender and age, is women. Sometimes the audience is identical to the target population: a grant for public education about family planning aims to affect conditions for the general public (a category within gender and age, ethnicity and interest group) through direct communication to the general public (also an audience category).

There is some artificiality to categorizing any foundation's grants in detail. There is a bit more artificiality in using one system to categorize the grants of many funders with varied philosophies and approaches. At times, we have to choose one label where an argument could be made for a different one. These cases demand subjective judgments from those classifying grants. In addition, many grants support work that is less narrowly prescribed than any system of categories would suggest. In terms of issues, especially, some foundations take holistic approaches that defy reduction to a single label. Matters of reproductive health, reproductive rights and gender equality overlap considerably in many grants, making discrete classification artificial. Rather than identifying all issues as the focus of the grant, we specify primary purposes, where they were evident. Where they were not apparent, we use more general, all-encompassing levels of classification.

Many grants fund work that focuses on multiple issues or geographic locations, engages varied populations or audiences, and employs several strategies or even types of support. When multiple options within a single facet apply to one grant, we divide the funds among the selected options. We divide equally unless the foundation specifies an unequal allocation of funds. This treatment of individual grants is reflected in most aggregate reports (some,

where noted, use a different approach). For example, when grants are tallied, a \$10,000 grant serving commercial sex workers and people with HIV/AIDS is treated as a contribution of \$5,000 toward each group. This approach is artificial in at least two ways:

For any grant, the division may in reality be unequal. A clinic that receives a grant for family planning services and testing for sexually transmitted diseases may spend 80 percent of the money on providing contraceptives and 20 percent on STD testing, rather than splitting it 50-50. Only rarely, however, can the actual division of funds be estimated from the information we receive. In addition, in the aggregate, errors due to the equal splitting of grants to some extent cancel each other out.

It is often truer to say that 100 percent of funds under one grant serves each of two issues, for example, than to say only half of the funds is available for each. It is impossible for us to know for which grants this is true, however. Splitting the funds seems to approximate reality most closely in most cases, while avoiding confusion about the total amount of funding awarded.

time period

When we refer to a grant made in a particular calendar year, we mean that the grant was authorized in that year. If a foundation's board met in December 2005 and authorized grants to fund work scheduled to begin in January 2006, that grant is included in 2005, not in 2006.

Our rule is to use the calendar year and not foundations' fiscal years. Because of recordkeeping and staff constraints, however, a small subset of the foundations that operate on non-calendar fiscal years reported fiscal 1999 grants in the 1999 survey. We allowed this inconsistency among foundations with the understanding that each foundation

would remain consistent with itself over time. Consistency in each foundation's reporting is necessary so that we neither count grants twice (in each of two years) nor drop them between the cracks in switching periods. We also wish to avoid the distortion in foundations' year-to-year giving that would result from counting more or less than 12 months' grants in one survey during a transition period. Our purpose is to take annual snapshots, and annual funding totals are not affected if a few foundations use a slightly different 12-month period.

Multiyear grants are listed only in the year in which they are authorized, and the entire multiyear amount is listed in that one year (along with its full duration). For example, a three-year grant authorized in 2000 and totaling \$120,000, to be paid in three annual

installments of \$40,000 each, is listed in the database only in 2000, and then for the whole \$120,000 amount; we would not list its later installments in the 2001 and 2002 analyses.

By tracking all funds authorized during one year rather than tracking yearly payments in the years in which they are paid, the database reflects each foundation's priorities during a particular year. Over time, we undoubtedly will see shifts in each foundation's priorities and approaches, and these will be reflected somewhat in aggregate figures.

Counting multiyear authorizations wholly in the year authorized rather than spreading them over their years may suggest false booms and busts for particular recipients, countries and states or issues. Periodic aggregate reports will help correct the deficiencies of a single-year view of the data.

Funders Network on Population, Reproductive Health and Rights

1215 Veirs Mill Road, Rockville, MD 20851
301-294-4157 (voice); 301-294-4158 (fax)
www.fundersnet.org

Denise Shannon, Executive Director,
denise@fundersnet.org
512-928-9503

Narada Lee, Operations Manager,
narada@fundersnet.org
301-294-4157

